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tive; he does not attempt to discuss an executive. He leaves solid ground in his categories of those who have tried to govern and have failed: "*Realpolitiker*" like Mr. Root, "bitter-enders" like Bolo Pasha and Mr. Roosevelt, "dickering diplomats," professors and practitioners of international "law," writers for the "kept press." The Sidney Webbs, the Lowes-Dickinsons, the Norman Angells, the Lenines, the Trotskys, the David Starr Jordans should control the coming peace conference, though "experts" may be needed to devise a plan for the representation of nationalities, experts, perhaps, of the type of the "demi-gods" who wrote the Constitution of the United States and whose lasting success affords the author a useful analogy upon which to base his hope of a permanent federation of the world.

HAROLD SCOTT QUIGLEY.

France, England and European Democracy, 1215-1915. By CHARLES CESTRE. Translated by Leslie M. Turner. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1918. Pp. xx, 354.)

It was hardly necessary to disguise M. Charles Cestre's interesting monograph of 1916 *L'Angleterre et la Guerre* under such a high sounding and misleading title. The study is primarily devoted to England and English foreign policy in relation to her past and present. France and Germany are subsidiary. Towards the former with her ideals of equality, England with her ideals of liberty is attracted while German "state-ism" repels her. There is nothing at large on European democracy and the dates 1215 to 1915 are quite misleading as to the scope and character of the book.

M. Cestre is well-known as a specialist in the history of English literature to which he has made some valuable contributions. In the present volume he deserts that field to attempt an interpretation of English nationalism and imperialism in the light of the present war. His object is to show why England is a natural ally of France against Germany. Having established the viewpoint of an alliance based on a nearness and sympathy of ideals, the author devotes four chapters to a general survey of English foreign policy from 1588 to 1914. Then follows a very brief discussion of "England the Mother of Liberty (1215-1815)" which contains a number of questionable statements on English constitutional characteristics and growth. The next chapter is a study of English individualism in contrast with German "state-ism" and contains a vigorous denunciation of the Social Democrats of Germany and a com-

mentary analysis of the social philosophy of H. G. Wells. A long chapter follows on British imperialism and empire in which that brand of imperialism is given a clean bill of health from 1787 to the present. Union imperialism is especially praised and the loyalty of the great self-governing colonies or dominions is noted. Brief discussions of the manifestation of the modern English spirit in the customs and literature of England today and a concluding chapter on "What the English have done. What they are doing," round out a very timely and interesting volume of essays.

On the whole M. Cestre's volume is retrospective rather than prospective in its analysis and viewpoint. He is clearly an advocate of bourgeois political democracy and an admirer of individualism. He looks backward rather than forward and there is a noticeable lack of constructive economic and social thought in his discussions. The volume is not so patently diplomatic as Tardieu's *France and the Alliances*, nor so historical and political as M. de Lanessan's recent publication entitled *Histoire de L'Entente cordiale franco-anglaise* (1916), with which it might be associated. The translation has been done with care, though in the case of a few place-names like "Venetia," which is spelled "Venitia," there are slips.

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An Outline Sketch of English Constitutional History. By GEORGE BURTON ADAMS. (New Haven: Yale University Press. 1918. Pp. 201.)

In two hundred small pages Professor Adams has given us a ripe and masterly survey of the essential, outstanding features in the growth of that body of law and custom which make up the English constitution. "I have tried to keep in mind in writing," he says, "chiefly the desire to show how modern history came to be what it is and what foundations our institutions have in the past history of the race." Realizing fully the difficulties of his task, he proceeds to forestall any captious critics by admitting frankly that he has "left out many things which other students of the English constitution will think should be found here." The work is at once a summary of the findings of scholars—among which those of Professor Adams himself have a significant place—stated in terse, individual fashion, and an illuminating series of interpretations.